

Entedon (Horismenus, n.g. Haliday MSS.) Cleodora, Fem. *Aneo-ater*, antennæ nigræ, pedes fulvi, femora nigra, alæ limpida.

Corpus angustum, convexum, æneo atrum, nitens, læve, fere glabrum: caput transversum, brevissimum, thorace non latius; vertex sat latus; frons impressa, abrupte declivis: oculi rufi, sat magni, non extantes: antennæ nigræ, submoniliformes, extrorsum crassiores, thorace non longiores; clava fusiformis, acuminata, articulo præcedente plus duplo longior: thorax longiovatus: prothorax transversus, brevis, antice angustus: mesothoracis scutum transversum, latum; parapsidum suturæ non bene determinatæ; scutellum subrhombiforme, unisulcatum, postice latum; paraptera et epimera magna: metathorax sat magnus, declivis, obconicus, nigro-viridis: petiolus brevis, crassus: abdomen ovatum, convexum, subtu carinatum, apice acuminatum, thorace paulo brevius; segmentum 1^{um} maximum; 2^{um} et sequentia brevissima: pedes fulvi; coxæ nigræ; femora nigra, apice fulva; tarsi 4-articulati; articulus 1^{us} brevis; ungues et pulvilli minuti: alæ limpida, hirtæ; squamulæ piceæ; nervi fulvi; nervus ulnaris humerali duplo longior, radialis vix ullus, cubitalis brevissimus; stigma minimum. (Corp. long. lin. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; alar. lin. 2.)

[To be continued.]

XXI.—*Descriptions of some new genera and species of Mammalia in the British Museum Collection.* By J. E. GRAY, Esq., F.R.S., Keeper of the Zoological Collection in the British Museum.

Fam. VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

Mosia (n. g.) *Vespertilionina*? Cutting teeth $\frac{1.1}{6}$, the upper oblique, far apart; wings thin; head small, hairy; forehead flattened, rather concave in front; lips rather thick, lower with a triangular wart in front; nose rounded; nostrils apical, roundish, not produced, and without any groove on its hinder edge; ears moderate, lateral; tragus elongate, well-developed; interfemoral membrane large, truncated; heel-bone rather long; tail slender, tip produced on the middle of the upper surface of the membrane; hind feet small; wings from the base of the toes.

This genus has all the external appearance of a *Vespertilio*, but it has the tail of an *Embalanura*; it differs from that genus in the nose not being produced and truncated, and the nostrils not tubular. It appears to be the link between the *Vespertilionina* and the *Nostilionina*.

Mosia nigrescens. Fur brown, rather paler below; wings blackish; tragus elongate, linear, blunt. Length of body, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. South America? Capt. Belcher, R.N.

This may be the *Vespertilio canina* of Prince Neuwied, *Embalanura canina* of Temm.; but the tragus of that species is described as very short, broader above and with a constriction at the base, and the animal as considerably larger.

Kerivoula Brasiliensis. Blackish; hairs with brownish tips, beneath rather paler; ears large, acute, bent back.

Hab. Brazils.

Fam. FELIDÆ.

Mustela Horsfieldii. Uniform dark blackish brown, very little paler beneath; middle of the front of the chin and the lower lips white; whiskers black; tail slender, blacker, half as long as the body and head.

Var.? Throat with a large white spot, chin all white. Mus. East India Company.

Hab. Bhotan, India.

This species differs from *P. subhemachalanus*, Hodgson, in the dorsal line not being darker; from *M. Cathia*, now *M. auriventer*, of the same author, in the much darker colour; and from *M. sibirica*, in the face not being varied with black, and in the general colour being much darker.

Mustela xanthogenys, Yellow-cheeked Weasel. Bright chestnut, beneath golden yellow; chin, small spot above the angle of the mouth, and feet white; spot under the ear yellowish white; spot behind the angle of the mouth towards the throat chestnut; end of tail black.

Hab. California, Capt. Belcher, R.N., C.B.

Rather larger than *M. erminea*; the upper lip and spot on side of the head chestnut, and spot under the ears whitish.

Mustela Hodgsoni, Hodgson's Weasel. Fur yellowish brown, rather paler beneath; upper part and side of head much darker; face, lips, chin and throat varied with white; tail elongate, rather bushy, rather more than half as long as the body and head.

Var. Rather darker, white extended to between the eyes.

Hab. India, Himalaya.

This species does not agree with either of those described by Mr. Hodgson*.

Vulpes flavescens. Pale yellowish, back rather darker; face and outer side of fore legs and base of tail pale fulvous; spot on side of face just before the eyes, the chin, the front of fore legs, a round spot on the upper part of hind foot, and the tips of the hairs of the tail, blackish; the ears externally black; end of tail white.

Hab. Persia.

LUTRA.

The species of this genus are said to be extremely difficult to determine, but this appears to arise from sufficient attention not having been paid to organic characters which are of a permanent description. They may be thus divided into genera or subgenera:—

A. *Hind and front feet similar in size; tail tapering, acute, elongate.*

1. *Lontra*. Muffle hairy; soles of hind feet half naked; claws distinct. *L. canadensis*, *L. brasiliensis*.

2. *Lutra*. Muffle bald, oblong, transverse; claws distinct; soles half naked. *L. vulgaris*, *L. indica*, *L. chinensis*.

* Neither of these Indian species are amongst Mr. Hodgson's collection of Nepaul animals which he has just presented to the British Museum preparatory to their being published by Mr. F. Howard.

3. *Aonyx*. Muffle bald, oblong, transverse; claws rudimentary; soles half naked. *A. Horsfieldii*, *A. aurobrunnea*, *A. indigitata* of India, and *A. Lalandii* of South Africa.

4. *Latax*. Muffle bald, large, oblong, triangular, angular above; claws distinct; soles hairy. *L. Lataxina*.

B. *Hind feet large.*

5. *Enhydra*. Tail short, cylindrical; muffle bald, oblong, triangular; soles entirely hairy. *E. marina*.

6. *Pteronura*. Tail elongate, with a fin on each side. *P. Sanbachi*.

XXII.—*History and Observations on the Pearly Nautilus, involving a new Theory to account for the camerated construction of its Shell by the aid of the Siphonic Membrane.*

By Mr. LOVELL REEVE, A.L.S.*

THE two great conchiferous Cephalopods, *Argonauta* and *Nautilus*, seem to have been equally well known to the father of natural history; for in Scaliger's translation of the 'Historia Animalium' we learn that Aristotle, when speaking of his *Polypi*, or *Cephalopodous Malakia*, makes especial mention of two of them having shells. They were both regarded by this venerable philosopher as species of *Nautilus*; "the one," says Aristotle, "has a hollow shell, not naturally adherent to it; the other has a shell, which like a snail it never quits." Here, however, remained the history of these mollusks for ages. Pliny, and indeed other writers subsequent to Aristotle, seem only to have noticed one of the *Nautili* of their predecessor, for their observations embody little beyond what he had transmitted to them of his *Nautilus primus*, the light monothalamous *Argonaut* of Linnæus. The *Nautilus secundus* of the ancients remained in obscurity until the revival of letters; Belon, a French author of 1550, gave a representation of the shell; and its animal inhabitant was figured in 1703 by Rumphius, a Dutch merchant and naturalist resident at Amboyna. Although an accurate delineator of character for the age in which he lived, he was no anatomist, and his drawings are somewhat inaccurate; having lost his sketches, he is said to have renewed them from recollection; they have, however, been valued from necessity, for no other living specimen of this mollusk was discovered for the lapse of a century and a quarter.

Cuvier, the first great anatomist who tested the organism

* From Mr. Lovell Reeve's valuable work on the Mollusca.